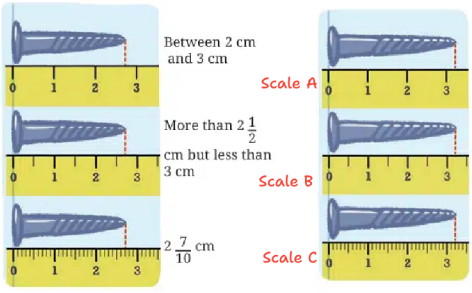
Pg:47



Between 3cm and 4cm

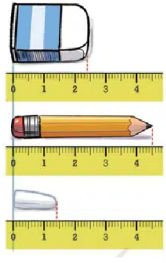
More than 3cm but less than 3 1/2 cm

3 2/10 cm

? Which scale helped you measure the length of the screws accurately? Why? Scale C helped me to measure the length of the screws accurately. Because, the unit was divided into smaller parts to measure the screws

Page No. 47

? **Write the measurements of the objects shown in the picture.**



Ans:

Eraser → $2\frac{4}{10}$ cm, Pencil → $4\frac{5}{10}$ cm → $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm, Chalk → $1\frac{4}{10}$ cm

? Can you explain why the unit was divided into smaller parts to measure the screws? The unit was divided into smaller parts to measure the screws accurately

Pg:47

? Measure the following objects using a scale and write their measurements in centimeters (as shown earlier for the lengths of the screws): pen, sharpener, and any other object of your choice.

Pen = ___cm, Sharpener = ___cm, Eraser = ___cm, Maths Book = ___cm, Pencil = ___cm

Page No. 49

? **Arrange the lengths in increasing order:**

(a) $\frac{9}{10}$ **(b)** $1\frac{7}{10}$ **(c)** $\frac{130}{10}$ **(d)** $13\frac{1}{10}$

(e) $10\frac{5}{10}$ **(f)** $7\frac{6}{10}$ **(g)** $6\frac{7}{10}$ **(h)** $\frac{4}{10}$

Ans:

$\frac{4}{10}, \frac{9}{10}, 1\frac{7}{10}, 6\frac{7}{10}, 7\frac{6}{10}, 10\frac{5}{10}, \frac{130}{10}, 13\frac{1}{10}$

Page No. 50

? **Arrange the following lengths in increasing order:** $4\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{41}{10}, 41\frac{1}{10}$

Ans:

Increasing order: $\frac{4}{10}, \frac{41}{10} = 4\frac{1}{10}, 41\frac{1}{10}$

Padlet

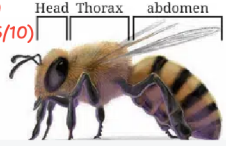
The lengths of the body parts of a honeybee are given. Find its total length.

Head: $2\frac{3}{10}$ units

Thorax: $5\frac{4}{10}$ units

Abdomen: $7\frac{5}{10}$ units

2 3/10 + 5 4/10 + 7 5/10
=(2+5+7)+(3/10+4/10+5/10)
=(14)+(12/10)
=14+(10/10+2/10)
=14+1+2/10
=15 2/10 units



Pg. 52

Try computing the difference by converting both lengths to tenths.

A Celestial Pearl Danio's length is $2\frac{4}{10}$ cm, and the length of a Philippine Goby is $\frac{9}{10}$ cm. What is the difference in their lengths?

124/10 - 67/10 = 57/10 =5 7/10 units

24/10 - 9/10 = 15/10 =1 5/10 cm

Pg. 52

How big are these fish compared to your finger?

My finger length is 6cm. So, my fingers are big when compared to these fish.

Celestial Pearl Danio

Philippine Goby

My finger is 5 1/10 cm and 3 6/10 cm bigger than Philippine Goby and Celestial Pearl Diano.

Page No. 53

How many one-hundredths make one-tenth? Can we also say that the length is 4 units and 45 one-hundredths?

Ans: $\frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{100}$

So, 10 one-hundredths make one-tenth.

Yes, we can write it $4 + \frac{45}{100}$ = 4 units and 45 one-hundredths.

Pg. 52

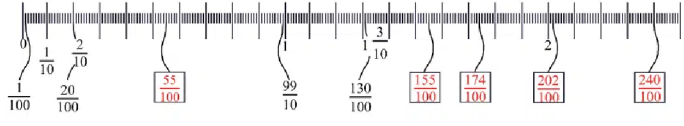
Observe the given sequences of numbers. Identify the change after each term and extend the pattern:

+3/10	(a)	$4, 4\frac{3}{10}, 4\frac{6}{10},$	4 9/10	5 2/10	5 5/10	5 8/10
+5/10	(b)	$8\frac{2}{10}, 8\frac{7}{10}, 9\frac{2}{10},$	9 7/10	10 2/10	10 7/10	11 2/10
+1 1/10	(c)	$7\frac{6}{10}, 8\frac{7}{10},$	9 8/10	10 9/10	12	13 1/10
-4/10	(d)	$5\frac{7}{10}, 5\frac{3}{10},$	4 9/10	4 5/10	4 1/10	3 7/10
-5/10	(e)	$13\frac{5}{10}, 13, 12\frac{5}{10},$	12	11 5/10	11	10 5/10
-1 1/10	(f)	$11\frac{5}{10}, 10\frac{4}{10}, 9\frac{3}{10},$	8 2/10	7 1/10	6	5 9/10

Page No. 54

Observe the figure below. Notice the markings and the corresponding lengths written in the boxes when measured from 0. Fill the lengths in the empty boxes.

Ans:



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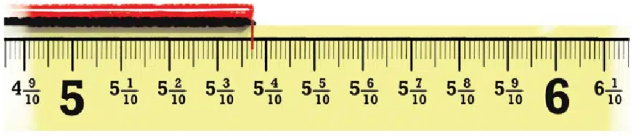
Padlet

For the lengths shown below write the measurements and read out the measures in words.

Ans:

Pg. 54

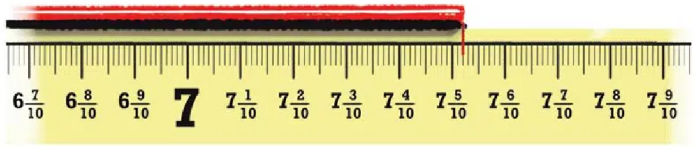


Measurement – $5\frac{37}{100}$

In words: Five and thirtyseven-hundredths.

Measurement – $15\frac{3}{100}$

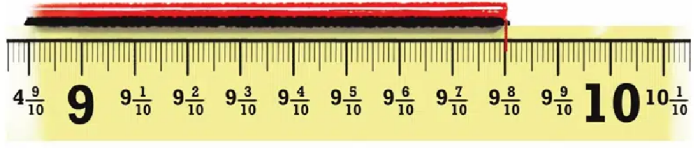
In words: Fifteen and three-hundredths.



Measurement – $7\frac{52}{100}$

Pg. 55

In words: Seven and fiftytwo-hundredths.



Measurement – $9\frac{80}{100}$

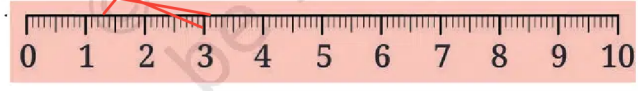
In words: Nine and eighty-hundredths.

Padlet

In each group, identify the longest and the shortest lengths. Mark each length on the scale.

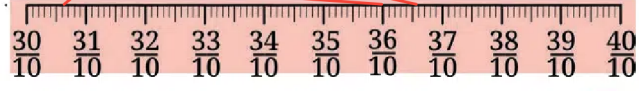
(a) $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{3}{100}, \frac{33}{100}$

(b) $3\frac{1}{10}, \frac{30}{10}, 1\frac{3}{10}$



(c) $\frac{45}{100}, \frac{54}{100}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{4}{10}$

(d) $3\frac{6}{10}, 3\frac{6}{100}, 3\frac{6}{10}\frac{6}{100}$



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(a) Longest = $\frac{33}{100}$ Shortest = $\frac{3}{100}$

(b) Longest = $3\frac{1}{10}$ Shortest = $1\frac{3}{10}$

(c) Longest = $\frac{54}{100}$ Shortest = $\frac{4}{10}$

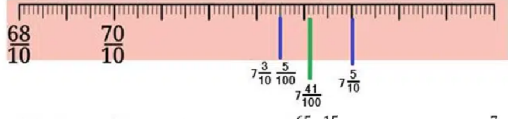
Pg. 55

(d) Longest = $3\frac{6}{10}\frac{6}{100}$ Shortest = $3\frac{6}{100}$

(e) $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{2}{100}, \frac{9}{100}, 1\frac{8}{100}$ (e) Longest = $1\frac{8}{100}$ Shortest = $\frac{9}{100}$

Pg. 56

(f) $7\frac{3}{10}\frac{5}{100}, 7\frac{5}{10}, 7\frac{41}{100}$ (f) Longest = $7\frac{5}{100}$ Shortest = $7\frac{3}{10}\frac{5}{100}$



(g) $\frac{65}{10}\frac{15}{100}, 5\frac{87}{100}, 5\frac{7}{100}$ (g) Longest = $\frac{65}{10}\frac{15}{100}$ Shortest = $5\frac{7}{100}$

Padlet

Pg.57. ? What will be the sum of 15 3/10 4/100 and 2 6/10 8/100? Are both these methods different?

Both methods are essentially the **same process**, just written in two different styles:

- **Method 1 (Step-by-step decomposition):** It breaks the mixed number into parts — whole numbers, tenths, and hundredths — and adds them separately. This makes the place-value relationships very clear (like showing how 10 hundredths = 1 tenth).
- **Method 2 (Direct alignment):** It writes the numbers in a stacked format, adds them directly, and then simplifies. This looks more like the traditional addition method you'd use with decimals or fractions.

The key point is: **both methods arrive at the same answer (18 2/100)**. They're not mathematically different — just two different ways of organizing the addition. One emphasizes place-value reasoning, the other emphasizes straightforward calculation.

Figure it Out Pg. 58

Find the sums and differences:

(a) $\frac{3}{10} + 3\frac{4}{100}$

(b) $9\frac{5}{10}\frac{7}{100} + 2\frac{1}{10}\frac{3}{100}$

(c) $15\frac{6}{10}\frac{4}{100} + 14\frac{3}{10}\frac{6}{100}$

(d) $7\frac{7}{100} - 4\frac{4}{100}$

(e) $8\frac{6}{100} - 5\frac{3}{100}$

(f) $12\frac{6}{100}\frac{2}{100} - \frac{9}{10}\frac{9}{100}$

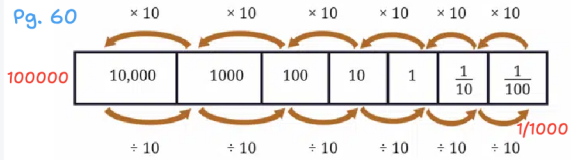
a) To get /100 in 3/10, we have to multiply and divide the 3/10 by 10, so we get 3x10/10x10 = 30/100
Now we have, 30/100 +3 4/100
3 + 30/100 + 4/100 = 3 + 34/100
= 3 34/100

b) 9 5/10 7/100 + 2 1/10 3/100
= 9 + 2 + 50/100 + 7/100 + 10/100 + 3/100
= 11 + 70/100
= 11 70/100
= 11 7/10

Padlet

c) = 15 + 14 + 60/100 + 4/100 + 30/100 + 6/100
= 15 + 14 + 100/100
= 29 + 1
= 30
d) = (7 - 4) + (7/100 - 4/100)
= 3 + 3/100
= 3 3/100
e) = (8 - 5) + (6/100 - 3/100)
= 3 + 3/100
= 3 3/100
f) = 12 + ((6/100 + 2 /100) - (90/100 + 9/100))
= 12 + (62/100 - 99/100)
= 12 + (-37/100)
= 11 + 1 - 37/100
= 11 + 100/100 - 37/100
= 11 + 63/100
= 11 63/100

Pg. 60



? Can we extend this further? Yes we can extend this further.

? We can ask similar questions about fractional parts:

Pg. 61
(a) How many thousandths make one unit? 1000 thousandths = 1 unit
(b) How many thousandths make one tenth? 100 thousandths = 1/10
(c) How many thousandths make one hundredth? 10 thousandths = 1/100
(d) How many tenths make one ten? 100 tenths = 10
(e) How many hundredths make one ten? 1000 hundredths = 10

? Make a few more questions of this kind and answer them.

- How many hundredths make one unit? → 100
- How many tenths make one unit? → 10
- How many thousandths make one hundred? → 100,000
- How many hundredths make one tenth? → 10
- How many tenths make one hundred? → 1000

? Make a place value table similar to the one above. Write each quantity in decimal form and in terms of place value, and read the number:

Pg. 63

(a) 2 ones, 3 tenths and 5 hundredths
(b) 1 ten and 5 tenths
(c) 4 ones and 6 hundredths
(d) 1 hundred, 1 one and 1 hundredth
(e) $\frac{8}{100}$ and $\frac{9}{10}$
(f) $\frac{5}{100}$
(g) $\frac{1}{10}$
(h) $2\frac{1}{100}$, $4\frac{1}{10}$ and $7\frac{7}{1000}$

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Padlet

Pg. 63

	Question	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandth	Decimal Form	Read as
a	2 ones, 3 tenths and 5 hundredths	–	–	2	3	5	–	$2 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{5}{100}$ $= 2.35$	Two point three five (or two and thirty-five hundredths)
b	1 ten and 5 tenths	–	1	–	5	–	–	$10 + \frac{5}{10} = 10.5$	Ten point five (or ten and five tenths)
c	4 ones and 6 hundredths	–	–	4	–	6	–	$4 + 0 + \frac{6}{100}$ $= 4.06$	Four point zero six (or four and six hundredths)
d	1 hundred, 1 one and 1 hundredth	1	–	1	–	1	–	$100 + 0 + 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{100}$ $=101.01$	One hundred one point zero one (or one hundred one and one hundredth)
e	$\frac{8}{100}$ and $\frac{9}{10}$	–	–	–	9	8	–	$\frac{9}{10} + \frac{8}{100}$ $= 0.98$	Zero point nine eight (or ninety-eight hundredths)
f	$\frac{5}{100}$	–	–	–		5	–	$\frac{5}{100} = 0.05$	Zero point zero five (or five hundredths)
g	$\frac{1}{10}$	–	–	–	1	–	–	$\frac{1}{10} = 0.1$	Zero point one (or one tenth)
h	$2\frac{1}{10}$, $4\frac{1}{10}$, and $7\frac{7}{1000}$		–	2 4 7	0 1 -	1 – -	- - 7	2.01 $4 + \frac{1}{10} = 4.1$ $7 + \frac{0}{10} + \frac{0}{100} + \frac{7}{1000}$ $= 7.007$	Two point zero one and Four point one and Seven point zero zero seven
								13.117	Thirteen point one one seven.

Pg. 64 Write these quantities in decimal form: (a) 234 hundredths, 2.34 (b) 105 tenths 10.5

Padlet

Pg.65

Fill in the blanks below (mm < – > cm)

Ans:

12 mm= 1.2 cm	56 mm = 5.6 cm	70 mm = 7.0 cm
9 mm = 0.9 cm	134 mm = 13.4 cm	2036 mm = 203.6 cm

Page No. 66

Fill in blanks (cm <-> m):

36 cm = 0.36 m	50 cm = 0.5 m	89 cm = 0.89 m
4 cm = 0.04 m	325 cm = 3.25 m	207 cm = 2.07 m

How many mm does 1 meter have?

Ans: 1m = 1000 mm

Can we write 1 mm = $\frac{1}{1000}$ m?

Ans: Yes

Page No. 68

Fill in the blanks below (g < – > kg)

Ans:

465 g = 0.465 kg	68 g = 0.068 kg	1560 g = 1.56 kg
704 g = 0.704 kg	560 g = 0.56 kg	2500 g = 2.5 kg

Page No. 69

Fill in the blanks below (rupee < – > paise)

10 p = ₹0.10	5 p = ₹0.05	36 p = ₹0.36
50 p = ₹0.50	99 p = ₹0.99	250 p = ₹2.50

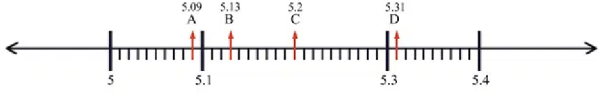
Page No. 70

Name all the divisions between 1 and 1.1 on the number line.

Ans: The small divisions between 1 and 1.1 on the number line (if the sub-division is of 10 parts) are: 1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.05, 1.06, 1.07, 1.08, 1.09

Identify and write the decimal numbers against the letters.

Ans:



Page No. 71

Can you tell which of these is the smallest and which is the largest?

Ans:

Decimal Number	Units	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
0.2	0	2	0	0
0.20	0	2	0	0
0.200	0	2	0	0
0.02	0	0	2	0
0.002	0	0	0	2

0.2 = 0.20 = 0.200 is the largest. 0.002 is the smallest.

Padlet

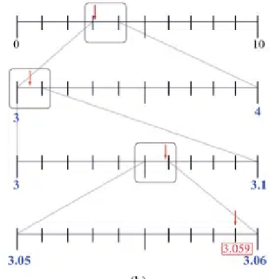
Which of these are the same: 4.5, 4.05, 0.405, 4.050, 4.50, 4.005, 04.50?

Ans: 4.5, 4.50, and 04.50 are equal.
4.05 and 4.050 are equal.

Pg.71

Identify the decimal number in the last number line in Figure (b) denoted by '?'

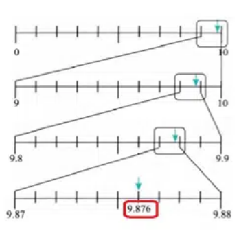
Ans:

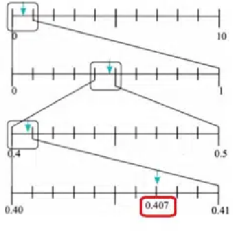


(b)

Make such number lines for the decimal numbers: (a) 9.876 (b) 0.407.

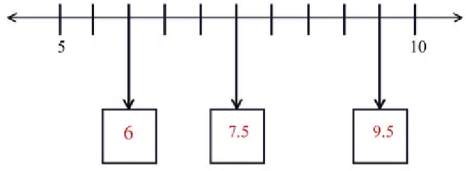
Ans: **(a)** **(b)**





In the number line shown below, what decimal numbers do the boxes labelled 'a', 'b', and 'c' denote?

Ans: Pg.71



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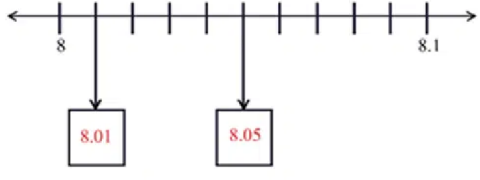
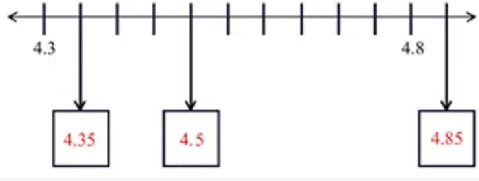
Using similar reasoning find out the decimal numbers in the boxes below.

Ans:





Pg. 73 Which decimal number is greater?
(a) 1.23 or 1.32
(b) 3.81 or 13.800
(c) 1.009 or 1.090
(a)23 < 32
1.32 is greater
(b) 3 < 13
13.800 is greater
(c) 1.00 < 1.09
1.090 is greater

Pg. 73 Consider the decimal numbers 0.9, 1.1, 1.01, and 1.11.
a) Which of the above is closest to 1.09?
b) Which among these is closest to 4: 3.56, 3.65, 3.099?
c) Which among these is closest to 1: 0.8, 0.69, 1.08?
(a) 1.1 is closest to 1.09
(b) 3.65 is closest to 4
(c) 1.08 is closest to 1

Pg.73 In each case below use the digits 4, 1, 8, 2, and 5 exactly once and try to make a decimal number as close as possible to 25.

2	5	.	1	4	8
	8	.	5	4	2
1	2	4	.	5	8

Padlet